

# APPLETON CRESCENT.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF ITS LAWS."

BY RYAN & BROTHER.

CITY OF APPLETON, OUTAGAMIE COUNTY, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

VOL. XI, NO. 3.

## Fay & Humphrey's Muse.

Though not yet the smoke of battle  
(Clearing our Southern sky;  
Though the cannon thunders battle,  
And the lightning flashes high;  
And though still our darkest legions  
March to conquer or to die;

Yet for those who stand behind them,  
(Ready when their fires shall come,  
To oppose, wherever they find them,  
All the force of Freedom's home)  
Every common need of man's  
Must as ever be supplied—

CLOTHING must be had to shelter  
From chill blasts or hot midday;  
Care to please your matting,  
With their often sign unfurled,  
To supply a covetous world.

Men and boys, whatever your nation,  
Sirs, complexion, taste, may be,  
From every rank and station,  
Just YOUR STYLE you quick shall see!  
Just for Spring and Summer wearing,  
Ready-Made, shall please your eye—  
You that were just now despairing,  
Come to the "Fay & Humphrey" and buy.

Or if still you're not satisfied,  
CUSTOMER CLOTHES await your choice,  
Every style is represented—  
Look! and let your hearts rejoice.  
You are pleased? This way—allow me—  
Walk up stairs, and in a trice  
They will measure you for what shall  
Make you look so very nice.

That your very wife will know you  
Till you go to bed at night,  
Pants a moment in departing—  
Downward glance with questioning air—  
Pardon! but that hat is starting—  
Just select another pair.

In no varied forms to mention,  
Ranged along the glowing shelves;  
PROFESSOR SELLER'S new claim attention—  
Let them answer for themselves,  
Ladies, by all means, be true,  
Of a headless search for boots,  
Here, at last, you stand enchanted:  
We're your style, at least, that suits  
Everyday, maid or matron.

Howsoever her children may fall  
Upon shoes, or graceful slippers,  
Congress boots, or ballet slippers,  
You shall see before you go—  
Try that blouse, that's becoming!  
Or this, named for "fighting Joe."

"Fighting Joe" who leads our armies,  
And will lead them through, you know,  
Shirts, and Hoses, and Ties, and Collars,  
Gloves, from buckskin to white kid,  
Hugger Boots for stormy weather,  
An endless list of  
Hats, Caps, and Buttons, Boys—  
But we would tell you all  
That we can do for you,  
They will surely buy, who read.

W. S. WARNER,  
Attorney at Law,  
COURT COMMISSIONER,  
AND  
INSURANCE AGENT.

China Agent for procuring Pensions,  
Bounty Arrears of Pay, &c., and Agent for  
the examination of Titles, and

Payment of Taxes, Collection of  
Debts, Conveyancing, &c.

Office over his New  
Store on College Avenue, Appleton, Wisconsin.

He has for sale or exchange a large quantity of  
valuable lands in Outagamie County. Also a large number of

LOTS, STORES, DWELLINGS, &c.

In the City of Appleton, which he will sell very low,  
and on long time.

Also a first class store and office to let on reasonable  
terms. W. S. WARNER.

E. L. BARLOW,  
To the Proprietor of the APPLETON CRESCENT.

Do you want Good Goods?  
Go to Barlow's.

Do you want the best sugar?  
Go to Barlow's.

Do you want tea as is tea?  
Go to Barlow's.

Do you want to know where you can always find the  
freest goods of all kinds, the greatest variety and at  
the lowest prices? Go to Barlow's.

Farmer, city man, everybody, doesn't know where you  
can get the most good for the same money? Why of  
course at

E. L. BARLOW'S,  
GO AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Appleton, April, 1863.

Badger Furniture  
ESTABLISHMENT!

College Avenue, Appleton.

Is Still in Full Blast!

## EULOGY

On the Rev. Edward Peterson, A. B.

Gentlemen of the Philanthropic Society:

It has pleased you to devote upon me the mournful duty of delivering an eulogy on the life and character of the late Rev. Edward Peterson. I would have much preferred that your choice had, or could have fallen on an older member of your society, and especially on a classmate of our lamented brother.

One of his classmates who is present, I have earnestly endeavored to persuade to relieve me of my trust, but the brevity of the time and the difficulty of securing the requisite facts put it beyond his power to grant my request.

Our meeting seems timely. If we could have been spared this mournful duty for half a century, and then could have gathered here, our heads touched with grey, and wearing some honors nobly won, and could have traced our departed brother through a long and eventful life, could have spoken of him as a veteran in his chosen calling; as a missionary, or as the President of a College in his fatherland, to which position the finger of his hope and faith seemed to point, it would be more in keeping with human taste and human judgment. But now we sit down as children, under the shade of the household tree to mourn a young brother nipped in the bud—a phytote lost.

Still, short as was his career, there is much in it worthy of our careful study and imitation. You will pardon me if I dwell, in the course of my eulogy, somewhat at length, and particularly on his religious character, as his religious character was his whole character.

He was born in the parish of Hardanger, Department of Bergen, Norway, May 11th, 1828, and reached his majority just in time to feel the full tide of the migration from Northern Europe to this country, which he reached in 1850, being then 22 years old. He came immediately to Wisconsin, and spent the first two years of his residence in this State, partly at Cambridge and partly at Neenah.

He was a Lutheran, born and baptized in that church, and tenacious of his belief and his church relations.

In the spring of 1852, the Rev. C. G. Lathrop was holding at Neenah, a series of religious meetings of deep interest, and marked effect on the community. One morning, young Peterson sat him on the sofa, and accosted him by saying in very broken English: "Can I attend your meetings without joining your church? I see a Lutheran, I never leaves my church."

"O yes," said Mr. Lathrop, "come right along and get all the good you can." He began attending the meetings very faithfully, and was soon under deep conviction. He said, snatching his breath, "I feel all wrong here. My people, the Lutherans, depend on their baptism and their sacrament." He was a deep and earnest penitent for some two weeks, when he was very clearly converted, and soon joined the church. One cannot imagine a more simple, earnest and devoted Christian than he, as proof of his simplicity and religious power. Mr. Lathrop relates the following incident: He was holding a prayer and conference, or inquiry meeting for penitents. Mr. Peterson arose as if to speak, and hesitating said, "I can't think of words now, I can't think of words," and immediately sat down. Two or three had spoken, when he arose quickly to his feet, saying, "Ah, I think now," and uttered a few brief sentences which so electrified and thrilled that audience as no other man in it could.

He was always brief and to the point in his religious exercises.

He made rapid progress in religious development for some six weeks. At the end of this period, one of Mr. Peterson's friends, Mr. Lagrange, of Neenah, called on Mr. Lathrop and requested him to visit Mr. Peterson. Said Mr. Lagrange, "I am fearful for his mental safety. He can't work, and he doesn't eat." (Mr. Peterson was a carpenter and joiner, and was at work for Mr. Lagrange. His trade was one of his means of support during his college course.) Mr. Lathrop called on him, and found that he had been deeply exercised for some time about his people, meaning the Norwegian Lutherans. He deplored their formalism and infidelity, and wanted to do something for their conversion. But he was met at the very threshold of his hopes by a most formidable objection. He had no education. Mr. Lathrop suggested to him the idea of trying to get an education, urging upon him to get the great work according as God should give him the opportunity, and to rely on the same Great Source to help him through. Mr. Peterson had \$40 in cash, and his tools. Accordingly in the fall of 1852, he came to Appleton, and his name appears for the first time on the College Register, August 15th, of that year.

For the first term in the year he is credited with four studies, and a standing of 64; the second term with four, and standing 94; and the last term of that college year, with five studies, and an average standing of 10. Not a student mark appears on the Register, against his name, through his whole course.

Says Prof. Sampson, who was his teacher at the beginning of his course, and had charge of him till he had completed Elementary Algebra: "When I saw him, a young man, taking his place among the little boys and learning the very elements of our language, I pitied him. I soon, however, saw there was hidden power in him; his progress was remarkable. He would pass over nothing superficially. I recommended him to begin the study of Latin, as this would discipline his mind, as well as any other study; and, should Providence open the way for him to continue his course he would not then have to go back and bring it up. He was astonished at the suggestion. 'Me graduate from College?' said he. 'However, he thought of the matter a few days, and concluded to begin the Latin.'

At the beginning of the next year we find him enrolled with Latin, Greek and Algebra. His standing is almost invariably of the first grade and usually high in that grade.

About this period, he had some pecuniary struggles, but by means of a little work afforded him by the college, and by the assistance of his friends, especially of Mr. Lathrop, who promised to divide a meagre support with him, to keep along.

Early in his preparatory course, he began holding meetings among his countrymen, a southwest of Neenah, with encouraging success. On the 15th of July 1851 he was licensed by the Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church in this place, to preach, and from that time till the close of his course, he was constantly preaching in this vicinity, and for one year was preacher in charge in Clayton, Winnebago County.

About the close of his Sophomore year he was urged by the Rev. Mr. Willern, now a Missionary in Norway, to give up his college course, enter the ministry and study with him. His inducements to do this were strengthened by the fact that it seemed impossible for him to procure the means to graduate. He told Mr. Willern that he would refer the matter to father Lathrop, as he called him. Mr. Lathrop advised him by all means to finish his college course, and he concluded to do so. Soon after this, the way opened, and he was provided with means to finish the rest of his course without pecuniary anxiety.

It may be well to notice at this point, that at the close of his course he received from the Hon. A. A. Lawrence, our monthly patron, a present of \$50, to pay his graduation expenses, as required. I believe, at the suggestion of Dr. E. W. Cooke, then President of the University.

As a scholar, Mr. Peterson was, through deep, clear, ready, as a debater, accurate, concise, comprehensive, logical, and almost sure to win the question, if he believed his side was right. He was a sealer after truth.

His oratory was earnest, with a tendency to rapidity and vehemence, and he attracted his hearers more by the truths he uttered and by the glow of his soul, than by the brilliancy of his rhetoric. The only detractor from his oratory was his foreign articulation and accent. This was worse from the fact that he was almost constantly preaching among his countrymen. There seemed, towards the close of his course, to be a great struggle in his mind between his duty and his taste on this point. He once said to his classmate, Mr. Foot, "Is it my duty to preach to my countrymen? It spoils my English."

In social life, he was grave and serious, with occasional display of mirth, and such however, as in the last to compromise his Christian integrity.

Of the religious character and influence too much cannot be said in praise. Perhaps no student ever attended this institution whose religious influence was so great or whose religious character was so spotless. He had sterling, unselfish, complete integrity.

He graduated June 30th, 1858. Of his graduation performance no published notice appeared; but it was highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to his friends.

On the afternoon of commencement day, Dr. Colby, then Prof. of Latin and Greek, in conversation with Mr. Lathrop, said to him, "Brother, you ought to be willing to preach for the M. E. Church ten years for nothing, because you were instrumental in bringing that young man into the church."

On leaving college he entered directly into the work of ministry, spending one year on New London Circuit. About this period he had an intense desire to become thoroughly Americanized, and had some thought of preference for other work than that among his countrymen. Particularly in the choice of a companion did he hope to assist his Americanization. Providence however, did not seem to second his hopes or efforts in this direction, and he finally found a young lady of German extraction who had suffered persecution for conscience sake and in whom he recognized a gift of heaven. He married Miss Amelia C. Frommel, of Sheboygan, Oct. 25th, 1859. He spent six months at Sheboygan, two years at Racine, and one year and eight months at Cambridge, Dane Co.

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church, having been ordained deacon at Beloit, May 16th, 1858, and elder at Fond du Lac, Sept. 22d, 1861. He was in full career of his usefulness, and on the road to the highest positions of usefulness and trust in the gift of his church when the unseen hand was laid upon him, and an insupportable Providence stopped his earthly career, smote him from his high soaring down, or rather, may we not more properly say, lifted him to soar among angels on high.

In speaking of his ministerial career, the Rev. J. H. Jenne, his Presiding Elder, says: "He was deeply pious, and intensely laborious. He secured the entire confidence and strong affection of the people to whom he preached, and succeeded well in the ministerial work. His profession engrossed him entirely. He gave all he was or expected to be to the cause he served. His mind was eminently sound, logical and comprehensive. He had a natural aptness for philosophic study, and in his preaching made nature aid revelation through its harmonies and illustrations. He was especially interested for his own family stock, the Scandinavians, both in this and the mother country, and expected to devote his life to that department of religious endeavor. He spoke of a desire that a Theological School might be established in the Fatherland, where young men might be cultivated in the evangelical spirit and doctrine, to oppose the formalism and infidelity spreading over Germany and Scandinavia, and a desire to be connected with such a school if needed." All other hopes and desires seemed at length to yield to this.

But we are approaching the close of his career. His sister's husband had died, and he went to administer to the afflicted. While there, some three or four miles from Lodi, he was attacked by a complicated disease, including great bilious derangement and dysentery. On Friday he was smitten, and the following Tuesday, May 26th, 1863, he died. He was sensible to the last—dictated a note to his wife on Sunday—told her he should die—that Jesus was with him—that all was well, and commended her to God, in whom she should trust. When near his end, he raised his hand, laid it on his breast, looked upward, smiled and died.

His funeral sermon was preached the following Thursday in his own church at Cambridge, by the Rev. Mr. S. W. Miller. The congregation was very large, and the services were very impressive. The community evinced the most profound respect for the deceased, and the most unfeigned sorrow for his loss.

"His body now rests in the churchyard at Cambridge, in plain sight from his pulpit from which without knowing it, he had often looked on his own grave."

And now, gentlemen of the Philanthropic Society, as we mingle in our annual gathering, to the same hall which has echoed his voice, in the same room where some of us have mingled with him in dividual debate, on the same carpet which his feet have trodden, on the same seat where we have seen him sitting with intense scholarly look, a wave of sadness sweeps out the ripples of our hilarity, and we pause to drop a tear while we remember that we can never meet him more within these walls, and that our Alumni band is now for the first time broken. Hereafter we have said: "We have one in the Isles of the Sea, one afar in Asia, some in the army, and others widely scattered." But now we have one in heaven.

Like him we should have a great absorbing purpose. The needle of his soul varied, and vibrated a little, but settled to the one great thought, the salvation of his people. I think we may safely say that labor, and self-neglect of body, thought intense and carried him away. He was an "instrument broken with its own compass."

He was a young man, and in such vigor, to be smitten like an eagle from his high soaring down, how sad! how insupportable! We must wait till we meet him in the Great Beyond, and then we will ask his blazing spirit, and go our Father why it was so.

To us it is left to finish the work he began, to imitate his virtues, to equal his integrity, to make such a record that we shall be worthy to share his high seat in Glory.

At the publication Hall of Lawrence, Jan. 1st, 1863, the following notice appeared: "The death of the late Rev. E. Peterson, A. B., is deeply mourned by the community, and the following notice is published in the College Chronicle, June 20th, 1863."

A Poor Opinion of Washington.

By the X. Y. TIMES (Rep.)

Our correspondence from Gen. Meade's headquarters, yesterday, announced the fact that communication with Washington, by railroad and telegraph, had been cut off. Singular to say, the country did not regard the situation of Gen. Meade at all critical on that account. On the contrary, there was a disposition to consider it one of the happy accidents of his life. If Gen. Meade had succeeded in the great battle he has in hand, the present generation of patriots to their dying day will believe it was because he had his communication from Washington cut

PLATE ASSOCIATES.—The Rev. Mr. Peters, of Tennessee, was preaching, and having a gift of continuance was somewhat protracted in his discourse. Several of his hearers left during the sermon. One young man was on his way to the door when Mr. Peters pointed his long fingers at him and said: "Brethren, that young man has just as good a right to go out as any one." It is needless to say that he was the last deserter.

At another time when Mr. Peters was preaching, a young man started to leave the house, and making some noise as he went, Mr. Peters paused and said:

I will finish my discourse when that man gets out."

The fellow very coolly took, his seat and said:

"Then it will be some time before you get through."

The preacher, however, was up to him; and remarking:

"A bad promise is better broken than kept," went on with his sermon.

The following is attributed to the celebrated Roland Hill.

Two strangers passing the church in which he was preaching entered, they walked up the aisle and finding no seat stood for a while and listened to the sermon. Presently they turned to walk out. Before they reached the door the preacher said: "But I will tell you a story." This arrested the strangers, and they paused, turned again and listened.

"Once there was a man," said the speaker, "who said that if he had all the axes in the world made into one great axe, and all the trees in the world made into one great tree, and he could wield the axe and cut down the tree, he would make it into one great wheel to thrash those ungodly men who turn their backs upon the Gospel and stop to hear a story."

The strangers thought they had heard enough to satisfy their curiosity, and resumed their walk in the street.

SOME FACTS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.—I think it was Burke who said of "newspaper circulation," they were in his day, even, "a more important instrument of the popular intelligence than was generally imagined." "The writers of these papers," he added, "are indeed, for the great part, either unknown or in contempt, but they are like a battery in which the stroke of any one ball produces no effect, but the amount of continued repetition is decisive of their power." "The writer," he said, "is a more important instrument of the popular intelligence than was generally imagined." "The writers of these papers," he added, "are indeed, for the great part, either unknown or in contempt, but they are like a battery in which the stroke of any one ball produces no effect, but the amount of continued repetition is decisive of their power." "The writer," he said, "is a more important instrument of the popular intelligence than was generally imagined." "The writers of these papers," he added, "are indeed, for the great part, either unknown or in contempt, but they are like a battery in which the stroke of any one ball produces no effect, but the amount of continued repetition is decisive of their power."

The recent issue of the preliminary report of the eighth census of the U. S. develops some astonishing facts relative to the "public press." The tabular statement appended in this report shows what a newspaper reading nation we are, and how large a portion of our reading partakes of a political character.

Of 1861 papers and periodicals in the U. S. at the date of the census of 1850, three thousand two hundred and forty-two, or 80-02 per cent. were published in their character. Two hundred and ninety-eight, or 7-38 per cent. are devoted to literature. Religion and theology compose the province of two hundred and seventy-seven, or 6-88 per cent., while two hundred and thirty-four, or 5-77 per cent. are classed as miscellaneous.

Of the total circulation in the country, three States, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, furnish 555,026,124 copies, or considerably more than half of the aggregate amount which is 927,951,518 copies.

So much for newspapers.

LYON.—We are told, on good authority, by a country clergyman, that some of the laborers in his parish had not 300 words in their vocabulary. The vocabulary of the ancient sages of Egypt—at least, so far as is known to us from the hieroglyphic inscriptions—amounted to 685 words. The Libretto of an Italian opera seldom displays a greater variety of words. A well educated person in England, who has been at a public school and at the university, who reads his Bible, his Shakespeare, the Times, and all the books of Muller's library, seldom uses more than about 3,000 or 4,000 words in actual conversation. Accurate thinkers and close reasoners, who avoid vague and general expressions, and wait until they find a word that exactly fits their meaning, employ a larger stock, and eloquent speakers may rise to command 10,000. Shakespeare, who displayed a greater variety of expression than probably any writer in any language, produced all his plays with about 15,000 words. Milton's works are built up with 8,000; and the Old Testament says all that it has to say with 5642 words.

BEYOND.—Never confide in a young man, now calls leak. Never confide your secrets to the aged, old doors seldom shut closely.

An Irishman, in describing America, says: "I am told that you might roll England through it and it wouldn't make a dint in the ground; there's fresh water oceans inside that ye might drown old Ireland in, and as for Scotland, ye might stick it in a corner, ye'd never be able to find it out except it might be by the smell of whisky."

LETTERS TO SOLDIERS.—A returned soldier, making a report to a religious society, said:—I wish to speak of one way in which you can do great good to your soldier friends in the army. Write to them many letters. I am a sergeant, and so I have had much to do with the mails of our regiments. I know that when a mail arrives, every man looks for a letter. All are looking. They want to hear from home. They think they ought to be remembered. And when the mail comes in, bringing no letters from loved ones at home, I have seen men become exasperated under the bitter disappointment, and take to gambling, and drinking, and any thing to kill time. They will do these things out of spite. They will say, 'Our friends at home care nothing for us, and they must not blame us if we care nothing for them.' And so they will attempt to drown their sorrow in the indulgence in some kind of vice. If you could know how much good, kind, Christian letters from fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters, wives and sweethearts, do to soldiers, in comforting, restraining, and encouraging them, I think you would not be slow to write many letters to them. Oh! if you would save them from ruin, write many letters. Then they feel that your eye is upon them, and they are restrained from falling into many sins."

NEXT GENERATION TO BE SHORT.—It is the effect of war on human nature. Dr. Bell says:—"That if the curse of war be long entailed on a nation, the physical energies of the people may suffer by the loss of its finest population to such a degree, that the succeeding generation will fall short of its former standard stature, as was the case with the French youth drafted for the army after the general peace. Thus, in 1826, out of one million thirty-three thousand four hundred and twenty-two young men drafted to serve in the army, three hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and thirteen were sent back because they fell short of even the diminutive stature of four feet ten inches French."

SIOUX RAID CLAIMS.—We learn that Gov. Ramsey succeeded in getting from the War Department, on his late visit to Washington, the sum of \$200,000 towards the payment of claims for damages arising from the Sioux Indian raid, which were inflicted by the State Board of Auditors last winter and spring. The money is now here.

pay claims on presentation of certificates. The whole amount of claims was \$321,360,01, but only \$200,000 have been received, only 80 cents on the dollar of the claims can be paid at the present time.—St. Paul Pioneer.

BETTER TAKE SOME OTHER YAK.—There is a hymn in one of the New England Parian "collections" commencing, "Purge me with hyssop, make me clean," which was given out one Sunday morning. The preceptor set the hymn to a wrong time, a fact which he did not discover, until he had twice or thrice endeavored to "execute" the first sentence, "Purge me with hyssop," &c. At length, all out of patience, an old maid, who led the trouble, whined out—

"Hush! go better take some other yark."

As was expected, General Butler's very modest claim to be regarded as the ranking major-general of the U. S. army has resulted in his being placed at the foot of the list. The commission appointed to consider his claim has decided that General McCLELLAN occupies the first place, and that Gen. Fremont, Banks, and Dix are, in the order named, ranking officers of Gen. Butler.

LEADERS TRAVELERS.—What must the stage-coach traveler of a half century ago think of the "improvements" in these days. The superintendent of the Erie Railroad announces that "luxurious sleeping cars and smoking cars, with enclaves tables, are attached to express trains."

Henry Clay said twenty years ago, of the abolitionists:—"With them, the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the General Government is nothing; the acknowledged and uncontrollable powers of the States are nothing; the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a Government in which are concentrated the hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it overlooking all consequences." And Henry Clay told the truth.

General Pleasanton, the dashing cavalry officer, who has ridden over Stuart's rebels, is described by a correspondent as follows:—"Pleasanton is a keen-eyed, middle-sized man, of the bright side of forty, whose short brown hair is permanently tinged with gray. His face is pale and features sharply chiselled. He is polished and affable, and thoroughly a man of the world."

Columbus Smith, of Salisbury, Vermont, has brought a herd of ten domesticated buffaloes from Kansas. They are in good condition, and take to pastures as if "to the manner born."

## APPLETON CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

BY RYAN & BROS.

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## Business Directory.

George H. Myers,

Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office on Morrison Street, Appleton, Wisconsin. 9-1

Attorney at Law, Office over the Bank, Appleton, Wisconsin. 9-1

Samuel Boyd,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Notary Public. Collections made and taxes paid. Office on Onondaga Street. 9-2

Em. B. Clark,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Appleton, Wisconsin. Office on College Avenue, at Aldrich Block. 11

E. C. Cook,

Under Sheriff Outagamie County, Wis. All official business promptly attended to. Office at the County Building, and in the Post Office, Appleton, Wis. 10-1

P. H. O'Brien,







Our Woodland Home.

The celebration at Appleton. The celebration at this place was a decided success—thanks to the efforts and arduous labors of some of our public spirited citizens. The boys commenced celebrating Friday night and pop, pop, popped their guns and crackers during the most of the night. As old Sol made his appearance on the morning of the 4th, our old gun boomed forth a Federal salute, and up went that old flag, floating proudly from the many flag-staffs in town. At a very early hour the streets were astir with people coming in from the country to celebrate. Both morning trains brought a crowd, and by the time the procession formed, the streets were crowded by the masses. The procession headed by the Hartford Brass Band was formed on Lawrence St., under charge of the efficient Marshal of the Day, J. S. Buck, Esq. The young ladies representing the States, in a carriage, looked beautiful of course, and added much to the appearance of the procession. The "Red Jackets," with their machine and hose cart gaily decorated came next. Then the citizens of Appleton, to the disgrace of many be it said, had a nominal place—they acted as if they were too good to march in procession. The balance of the procession was made up with large delegations from the county towns. A large one with badges and banners was from Little Chute. Col. Ryan was out in full uniform, marching with the procession as though 75 years were not pressing upon him. He always feels young on the Fourth. Buck's Cadet Military Band played capitol, keeping splendid time. The Dale Band also gave us lively music. The procession marched through our principal streets to Reeder Smith's fine park, where the usual ceremonies took place. The Orator of the day was Judge Collins of Menasha, instead of Judge Mallory, as had been advertised. At almost the last moment a telegram was received from Milwaukee to the effect that Judge Mallory had not returned from N. Y. Consequently the Com. met Judge Collins in our streets on Friday and insisting on his speaking, he finally consented. It is therefore due to him to state these facts as they are. With some exceptions the speech or oration was very good, and we believe he endeavored as much as possible to avoid every thing calculated to disturb the harmony of the masses around him. Col. Ryan, a veteran of the War of 1812, made a few stirring remarks. Mr. Driscoll, a young student of the College, spoke patriotically for his Irish fellow citizens. A capital dinner was served up on the grounds by Clegggett & Johnson, and outside the "Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society" dispensed food for the hungry. After regaling themselves with the creature comforts of life, the boys took their machine to the River and exercised their muscles in throwing water. Although it was scorching hot, and the company but just organized, yet they threw water over 180 feet, which under the circumstances we call well done. A magnificent display of Fire Works, under the supervision of Mr. Carlant, was exhibited on the College Grounds in the evening to about three acres of people. A dance at Adkins' Hall and the festivities of the occasion were closed. Although immense labor is put upon a few, yet it has been fairly demonstrated that we can successfully celebrate with our own folks at home. With but one exception that we noticed, the day passed by without any trouble: every one seemed to participate in the general good feeling which characterized the occasion. May our next Fourth be celebrated under more auspicious circumstances to the Union than the present.

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I. O. O. F.—The following are the principal officers elect of Kenonic Lodge, No. 47, who were duly installed last Monday evening: N. G.—A. G. Parkhurst. V. G.—J. E. Harriman. R. S.—G. L. Stearns. T.—J. W. Hungerford.

REBEKAH SEWING SOCIETY. President—Mrs. F. Metcalf. Vice Pres.—Mrs. A. G. Parkhurst. Secretary—Mrs. J. A. Ryan. Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Geiger. Directors—Mrs. Cook, Hungerford and White.

This association meets weekly at the different member's residences and are quietly doing a good work.

Weather sages intimate that the smoky atmosphere we are now having indicates drought. Who knows?

Phonotrope.—Mr. J. F. Fuller, late of the Second ward, has been appointed Principal of the First ward school in this city, for the year ensuing.

The Common Council meet this, Saturday evening.

The County Board of Equalizers will meet at the Court House on Monday next.

Clark & Simpson's Rake Factory is doing a heavier trade than ever before. Their shipments, East and West, are really astonishing.

Mr. M. D. Waters is fitting up a Billiard Saloon and eating house on the first floor of Mr. Warner's Store building. We are informed that the establishment will be kept entirely free from all kinds of liquor.

LARGE DAY'S WORK.—We learn from one of the boys in Messrs. Dunn & Brewster's Factory, that G. E. Daniels, one day last week put up complete thirty four barrels in nine hours! Who can beat it?

BORROWERS FROM ABOVE.—Upwards of 130 kegs of "Lager" was sold in this city on the 4th of July!!! Still there was less intoxication than we have ever beheld in a similar crowd, on such a day.

A jollification over the capture of Vicksburg, occurred here Tuesday night. The loud mouthed six-pounder, under the supervision of Messrs. Cham, Foster and the Senior of this paper, uttered its heartfelt hallooings, the juvenile band broke the usual stiffness of the hour with martial airs, the rockets, blue lights, &c., vied to gether for the mastery, and the multitude cheered until their lungs cried "enough."

Our boys have had another severe bout with the enemy have lost greatly: fought as the old always does—with the desperation and vigor of tigers; and we fear has been practically annihilated for future service. History will remember the daring and prowess of those heroes! Their deeds are treasured in the hearts of the Badger State—in the Nation's Archives.

If any of our city readers wish to see the relative value of conscience exhibited in listing property, let them examine the personal property lists on file in the City Clerk's office. At the same time it will be well to fortify one's self with firm resolutions not to allow any feelings of rage to upset the equilibrium. We will merely remark that Mr. C. G. Adkins will have the pleasure of paying not only his own taxes, but those of many others, merely because his conscience is not made up of that Indian rubber quality so visible in some cases we wot of!

There is a rumor afloat in town that the Rev. F. B. Doe is about to leave this place. We do not learn that it is positive, and trust that it is not true. His Parishioners should see to it that his valuable services are retained for that society and this place.

Some scoundrels, as will be observed by advertisement in to-days paper, were on the high road to a large "cattle" steal. It is a pity such scoundrels were not caught and punished.

Hon. P. H. Smith, V. P. of the C. & N. W. Railroad, passed through this place, en route for Lake Superior, on Tuesday last. He says the Peninsular Road will be completed by June 1st, 1864. Probably the gap between Judge Howe's Elysium and the Southern Terminus of the above Road will be coupled with iron bands the season of 1864-5.

Lee & Harriman.—Such is the title of the new firm at the News Depot, Joe Harriman having "doubled teams" with Harley Lee. No better hearts nor sounder heads can be produced. Five & Republic!

Capt. Wood writes from Memphis that four cases of yellow fever had occurred there in one day. We do not think those having friends there need be seriously alarmed, as it is too far North to be permanent.

The crops have been much benefited heretofore by the recent showers: and if we have a "little more of the same sort," our market is made.

Fox & Wis. Improvement Co. The following named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company. The election was held in this city on Monday last:

Hay Scales.—E. C. Goff, of this place, has just completed new Hay Scales on Market Street. They are the well known Howe's Patent, are becoming very popular among all business men. This is a four ton scale, and it is as correct as it is possible to be. The Agent for Wisconsin, Mr. P. G. Chase of Berlin, is well calculated to introduce these scales among the people. His business qualifications and extensive acquaintance together with his gentlemanly manner, will ensure him success in transacting a large business for the manufacturers. These scales are adopted by the government and by the leading railroads, elevators, mills &c., throughout the country. This one will weigh from a 1/2 of a pound to Four Tons, as well out as in level. A small clip thrown on the platform brought up the beam finely. The weight is received on steel balls, and it can't be displaced by jars of teams going on or off. It will prove very acceptable to our hay sellers and buyers as well as for weighing stock.

YOUTHFUL PRUDENCE.—Back, who so "festively" records the City Council proceedings, and meanders over life gaily, has a three-year old, as full of hilarity and originality as some "older heads." Well, Buck has always taught his boy to "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Last Sunday a neighbor's little nephew let slip a fire cracker, "little three year old," hearing the report, asked if "it was not wicked to fire off crackers on Sunday?" Was told it was. He then saw the flag on the College, and asked if that wasn't wrong. Was informed it was not just the true course, but admissible under some circumstances. After studying about five minutes, he exclaimed: "If I was God, I would come down and knock that flag emblem!"

FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The Ladies Sanitary Association of Appleton, through their dinner, ice cream, &c., raised \$22 for the sick and wounded Wis. soldiers. Judge Collins, of Menasha, (the Orator at our celebration,) gave the Society \$25 more, being the proceeds of his Address: making a total of \$107 realized on that day.

We are informed that in all the contributions made to the soldiers, from this city, only one regt. has been the recipient! We are aware that the 21st has been generously remembered, but whether the 6th, 32d or 3d cavalry received supplies, we do not know.

Dr. Hall (we believe that's the name) recently bade farewell to home and friends in New York, to journey away among the Arctic Regions in search of new objects of interest in that congenial land. Had he known that Clegggett's Ice Cream was an Embryonic North Pole, no doubt his attention would have been directed hitherward.

On Friday last, while Mr. L. P. White, Jr., was engaged in compiling loaded ears, his head was caught, and had it not been for the fact that a couple of sticks of timber projected from each ear, together with a loop or bolt of the bumper, nothing would have saved him. The crash was very severe, and his escape with life seems almost miraculous.

Pravoslovich.—Sabbath before last, Rev. L. Dacl made a collection in the Catholic Church, in this place, for the sufferers in Ireland, when \$125 was realized. The same day Father Spierings, at Little Chute, collected for the same object \$75.

This crop never looked more promising in "these parts" than at present. We will most likely have an exceedingly large crop of apples, pears and plums.

Cleopatra was called the most beautiful woman the world has ever produced, but this was owing without question, to her apparel. Well, girls—ladies—Uncle Peter can supply you with such magnificent "trappings" that your beauty will out rival all the Cleopatras of the world has ever beheld!

The Ladies Sanitary Association articles came too late to appear until our next issue.

WILLIAM DILLON, Co. E. 6th Wis., was slightly wounded in the late battles. So writes John J. Dillon.

MAJOR B. S. HENNING, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, has been appointed District Provost Marshal of the district of Missouri frontier, having his headquarters at Springfield.

The rebels recently made an attack upon Donaldsonville, La., and were repulsed with heavy loss. The Federal casualties were few.

THE GREAT BATTLE COMMENCED! The shelter having resumed business in Appleton, it is fully prepared to attend to BLACKSMITHING and all its branches. Particular attention given to the manufacture of

EDGE TOOLS. I have a new pattern of STEEL PLOWS, which I warrant to give satisfaction. Terms: one for each full work warranted—prices for cash. Shop two doors north of Cross-street, Appleton, Wis. FRANK PROCTOR, Appleton, April, 1862.

Important to Ladies. "GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY." THE HARVEY SUBSTITUTIONAL PILLS, which have been got into vogue in the West, have been found to be a most valuable remedy in removing obstructions, arising from the system, and restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affection, Rheumatism, Catarrh of the Uterus, or other disorders of the Female System. These pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without the least distress, at the same time they are a most valuable remedy in removing obstructions, arising from the system, and restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affection, Rheumatism, Catarrh of the Uterus, or other disorders of the Female System. 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